

App. No. 09/905,392  
Amendment Dated: April 14, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of January 14, 2005

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In the Office Action dated January 14, 2004, claims 1-7 and 9-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Patent No. 6,486,919). Claims 19-21 are allowed. Claim 8 is objected to as being dependent on a rejected base claim, but is indicated as allowable if rewritten in independent form. Applicant thanks the Examiner for the indication of allowable subject matter. Claims 1-21 remain pending. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of all pending claims.

I. Rejection of claims 1-21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Office Action states that claims 1-7 and 9-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Patent No. 6,486,919). Applicant respectfully disagrees as explained below.

Claim 1 recites, "a clock signal generator that is configured to produce multiple horizontal clock signals in response to the horizontal flyback signal, wherein each multiple horizontal clock signal has a different phase with respect to one another." In previous Office Actions it was suggested that the controller 8 in Fig. 3 of Kim meets this limitation. In the current Office Action, it is argued that the claimed clock signal generator is impliedly disclosed by Kim because "the horizontal synchronous signals, HS12, HD, and HS1 which are inputted to the phase difference circuits 2 and 18, and the horizontal driving signal generator 6 as shown in Fig.3 have to be generated somewhere". Again, Applicant respectfully disagrees with this line of reasoning. Generation of multiple horizontal clock signals is not taught or suggested by the

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circuit disclosed in Figure 3 of Kim. A previous Office Action (Office Action dated August 5, 2004) admitted that the HSI2, HD, and HSI signals of Kim are not produced "in response to a horizontal flyback signal". Instead each of these signals is produced outside of any disclosure offered by Kim. It is improper to state that HSI2, HD, and HSI are impliedly produced by a clock signal generator in response to a horizontal flyback signal when this is never shown. There is no way to tell how these signals are generated since they are generated outside of any circuit disclosed by Kim. HSI2, HD, and HSI could be generated in response to a host of signals, none of which necessarily is a horizontal flyback signal. In the above-recited limitation alone, claim 1 recites a clock signal generator when no such disclosure exists in Kim, claim 1 recites producing multiple horizontal clock signals in response to the horizontal flyback signal, when no such relationship is recited in Kim, and claim 1 recites that each multiple horizontal clock signal has a different phase with respect to one another, where this is not necessarily the case in Kim. Kim detects differences in phase between HSI2 and CLK (phase difference detector 18) and between HD and FBP (second phase difference detector 2). (Kim column 4, lines 9-21 and column 5, lines 12-25) This is not a recitation that these signals have a different phase, but only that any difference in their phase is detected. Furthermore, the signals that the Office Action is arguing that meet the limitation of claim 1 are not even the signals that Kim detects the difference on phase for (Office Action cites HSI2, HD, and HIS as meeting the claim 1 limitation where it is actually HSI2 compared to CLK and HD compared to FBP in Kim). Since Kim falls short on each of these teachings of claim 1, Kim simply does not teach or suggest this limitation of claim 1.

The second limitation of claim 1 is also not taught or suggested by Kim. This limitation recites, "a phase selection circuit that is configured to select one of the multiple horizontal clock

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signals such that an edge associated with the selected multiple horizontal clock signal is non-coincident with an edge associated with the vertical flyback signal." The Office Action attempts to equate the first and second phase difference detectors 18 and 2 of Kim with the phase selection circuit recited in claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this argument as well. According to Kim, "the first phase difference detector 18 detects the phase difference between the second synchronous signal HSI2 and the system clock signal CLK and outputs the detected phase difference to the selection signal generator 60 as the first phase difference." (Kim column 4, lines 9-13) The second phase difference detector 2 is similar and also outputs a detected phase difference. (Kim column 5, lines 12-18) In contrast, the phase selection circuit of claim 1 "selects one of the multiple horizontal clock signals such that an edge associated with the selected multiple horizontal clock signal is non-coincident with an edge associated with the vertical flyback signal." There is no teaching or suggestion of signal selection by the phase difference detectors of Kim, nor is there teaching or suggestion of coincidences of signal edges as a basis for the selection. Therefore, the phase difference detectors of Kim cannot teach or suggest this limitation of claim 1.

Third, Applicant agrees with the Office Action that Kim does not disclose a blanking circuit, however, Applicant disagrees that the blanking circuit of the claimed invention is "notoriously well-known" as alleged. This argument has been put forth in both previous Office Actions and rebutted by the Applicant in both previous Amendments. The simple fact is that claim 1 does not just disclose a simple blanking circuit as suggested in the Office Action. The blanking circuit of the claimed invention is novel. As claimed, the blanking circuit is configured to produce a blanking signal in response to the selected multiple horizontal clock signal. Such a

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blanking circuit is not notoriously well-known. The claimed blanking circuit is configured to produce a blanking signal that determines the vertical position of an OSD image. Again, OSD images are not notoriously common, so again such a blanking circuit is not notoriously well-known. Finally, the blanking circuit is configured so that noise effects associated with at least one of the vertical flyback signal and the horizontal flyback signal are minimized. Again, a blanking circuit that is configured to minimize noise effects cannot be considered notoriously well-known. Applicant respectfully challenges the Official Notice that the claimed blanking circuit is notoriously well-known and respectfully requests that evidence be produced in support of this argument if it is to be maintained. (MPEP 2144.03C)

With regard to claims 2-7 and 9-12, claims 2-7 and 9-12 are dependent upon claim 1. Claims 2-7 and 9-12 are therefore patentable over Kim for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1.

With regard to claim 13, claim 13 also recites limitations similar to claim 1. Therefore, claim 13 is patentable over for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1.

With regard to claims 14-18, claims 14-18 are dependent upon claim 13. Claims 14-18 are therefore patentable over Kim for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 13.

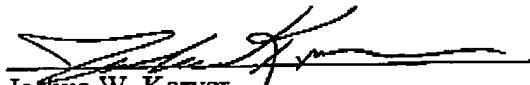
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any further issues regarding this application,

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the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney for the applicant at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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